

World Awards
in Masterpieces of Timeless Art



Gift book 'World Awards in Masterpieces of Timeless Art'
Annex to 'Socrates almanac' (Oxford, UK, ISSN 2053-4736)

Publisher: Europe Business Assembly
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Website: <http://almanac.ebaoxford.co.uk>

ISBN 978-0-9929112-3-2

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Printed and bound in Great Britain by Europe Business
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Socrates Almanac. 2019

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Introduction



Scientists and linguists have found out that in most recent times the frequency of using word 'award' is 4104 times per about 300 million words. Can this mean that today humanity has so few merits worthy to be recognized at this or that level? Of course, no, rather on the contrary: the requirements to these merits due to the rapid development of modern world are becoming increasingly tough. Only the notion of an award remains unchanged: it is given to someone who showed special courage in battle or some other unusual situation, achieved SPECIAL professional success, but most importantly – showed SPECIAL devotion to his Fatherland by his own example...

The first pages of the history of awards were 'written' by primitive weapons of primitive people who received honorary signs of gratitude and recognition from their leader's hands for their bravery in battles with enemies and during protection of their fellow tribesmen. They were necklaces made from multi-coloured stones or teeth of predators (typically military trophies), delicious food, and captives.

The ancient Sumerians (3000–2350 BC) already had their own army: the soldiers had spears with stone tips,

wooden quadrangular shields, and helmets on their heads. Detachments mainly consisted of tribal nobility and mercenaries. The leader of the tribe did not always act in the role of commander – he could delegate his duties to a trusted person (that also served as a kind of encouragement for past merits). Together they determined the beginning and the end of the battle, divided enemy's property and captives, and presented awards to best soldiers. Land allotments were the most honourable and desirable awards. Over time, it took the shape of man-made signs of recognition of merits.

The idea of creation of orders as honourable distinctions originates from Ancient Egypt. There are two highest military awards of the reign of first dynasties of the New Kingdom (1540-1290 BC) – the Order of the Lion and the Order of the Fly (an insect known for its remarkable insistence and perseverance), which were often awarded at the same time. Concurrently, under Pharaoh Thutmose's reign, the Third Standardized Golden Fly became Egypt's highest combat decoration (in fact, it was the Egyptian equivalent of the famous Iron Cross).

Most historians believe that no army of the ancient world had such a developed system of awards as the Romans. In the times of the Republic, the warriors who showed their courage on the battlefield were presented with weapons and ornaments from the defeated enemy, signs of martial prowess, dignity wreaths, flags, medals, special spears that were not used during battles, necklaces, bracelets, and money prizes. Awards were divided into soldier and officer awards. Wreaths, flags and spears were designed only for officers, while soldiers generally received necklaces and bracelets (most often captured). But in order to be different from the opponent who wore necklaces around his neck, and bracelets on his legs, Roman soldiers began to attach them to the armour breastplate with the help of leather loops (probably, this is when wearing awards on the chest began).

French writer, jurist and philosopher of the 18th century Charles de Montesquieu in his famous work 'On the spirit of laws' wrote: 'The worst of the Roman emperors were at the same time the most generous, for example, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Oton, Vitellius, Commodus, Heliogabal and Caracalla. The best emperors, like Augustus, Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Antonius and Petrinax, were, on the contrary, the most economical in this respect...'

The chronicle of monarchic Russia also brings interesting facts. In the 15th century, under the reign of the Grand Duke of Moscow Vasily II the Blind, soldiers were presented with gold coins, since the population conducted calculations solely with copper and silver. However, such coins in the value of few chervonets could only be given to a prince or voivode (along with the chain on which they were worn – another example of location of honourable distinctions). The awarding institute was established by Peter the Great: Chekanniy Dvor began to manufacture the first medals for participants of the Northern War. But the holders of prestigious awards (generally people who were not poor) were obliged to pay charitable contributions and provide all kinds of material assistance to orphanages, alms-houses, and hospitals. Only widows who received posthumous rewards for their hero husbands didn't have to pay – this was justly considered sacrilege.

At all times the order was considered the most honourable in the hierarchy of awards (from Latin 'ordo', German 'orden', which means 'series', 'order').

Today there are many orders (some have several grades) in the world, established for military and labour merits, political and social activity. But in addition to orders-awards there are also orders-organizations (the Teutonic Order, the Order of Knights Templars, the Order of Crusaders). In Ancient Europe they first originated as military monastic brotherhoods that had their own symbolism. At the end of the Middle Ages the notion of 'order' only implied a group of people connected by common goals and vows, but in the late Middle Ages it began to mean the recognition of merits and becoming an attendant. However, only chosen could become members of the orders of Ancient Europe: the monarch himself, his relatives, princes of the blood and a few dozen knights-aristocrats. In the Middle Ages the orders only accepted new members and conducted ceremonies of admission, but didn't present their members with awards.

However, by the beginning of the Renaissance era, many European monarchs either introduced knightly orders into their state system, or created new ones. Some of the most famous modern European awards (for example, the Danish Order of the Elephant) appeared just at this time. The ban on presenting commoners with orders existed in Europe until the 19th century. In 1802, Napoleon established the Order of the Legion of Honour – they were presented regardless of social status, the award was given for military courage shown in battle or for 20 years of impeccable service. This order is still the highest award of France and an analogue for many modern orders of the West – such as the Order of the British Empire and the Belgian Order of Leopold.

This exclusive edition, a social project of Europe Business Assembly (Oxford, UK), does not only tell about the unique prizes of European royal courts, aristocratic clubs, knightly orders, and religious confessions. On its pages you can find unique paintings from the most famous treasures of world art, which depict the holders of these awards – the colour of the modern elite, united by a common goal – to serve humanity in the name of its prosperity.

And we can remember the symbolic utterance of one of representatives of this elite (though former), the Russian Tsar Alexander II: 'I will wear the Russian Order of St. George, the Austrian Maria Theresa, the Prussian Pour le merite – and the Union of Three Emperors will crush any commune. From now my policy is all on my chest!'



Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle



Type: Order of Chivalry
Formation: 1687
Founder: King James VII of Scotland
Motto: Nemo me impune lacessit
Head of the order: Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by: The monarch of Scotland and successor states

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle is an order of chivalry associated with Scotland. The current version of the Order was founded in 1687 by King James VII of Scotland (James II of England and Ireland) who asserted that he was reviving an earlier Order. The Order consists of the Sovereign and sixteen

Knights and Ladies, as well as certain 'extra' knights (members of the British Royal Family and foreign monarchs). The Sovereign alone grants membership of the Order; he or she is not advised by the Government, as occurs with most other Orders.

INSIGNIA

For the Order's great occasions, such as its annual service each June or July, as well for coronations, the Knights and Ladies wear an elaborate costume:

The mantle is a green robe worn over their suits or military uniforms. The mantle is lined with white taffeta; it is tied with green and gold tassels. On the left shoulder of the mantle, the star of the Order is depicted.

The hat is made of black velvet and is plumed with white feathers with a black egret or heron's top in the middle.

The collar is made of gold and depicts thistles and sprigs of rue. It is worn over the mantle.

The St. Andrew, also called the badge-appendant, is worn suspended from the collar. It comprises a gold enamelled depiction of St. Andrew, wearing a green gown and purple coat, holding a white saltire. Gold rays of a glory are shown emanating from St. Andrew's head.

Aside from these special occasions, however, much simpler insignia are used whenever a member of the Order attends an event at which decorations are worn.

The star of the Order consists of a silver St. Andrew's saltire, with clusters of rays between the arms thereof. In the centre is depicted a green circle bearing the motto of the Order in gold majuscules; within the circle, there is depicted a thistle on a gold field. It is worn pinned to the left breast.

The broad riband is a dark green sash worn across the body, from the left shoulder to the right hip.

At the right hip of the Riband, **the badge** of the Order is attached. The badge depicts St. Andrew in the same form as the badge-appendant surrounded by the Order's motto.

Upon the death of a Knight or Lady, the insignia must be returned to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. The badge and star are returned personally to the Sovereign by the nearest relative of the deceased.



FOUNDER

James II & VII
King of England and Ireland as James II
and
King of Scotland as James VII,
from 1685–1688
(1633–1701)



Most Honourable Order of the Bath



Type: Order of Chivalry
Formation: 18 May 1725
Founder: George I of Great Britain
Motto: Tria juncta in uno;
 Ich dien (Military Division)
Head of the order: Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded by: Sovereign of the United Kingdom

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (formerly the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath) is a British order of chivalry founded by George I on 18 May 1725. The name derives from the elaborate medieval ceremony for appointing a knight, which involved bathing (as a symbol of purification) as one of its elements. The knights so created were known as 'Knights of the Bath'. George I 'erected the Knights of the Bath into a regular Military Order'.

The Order consists of the Sovereign (currently Queen Elizabeth II), the Great Master (currently The Prince of Wales), and three Classes of members:

- Knight/Dame Grand Cross (GCB)
- Knight/Dame Commander (KCB)
- Companion (CB).

INSIGNIA

The collar, worn only by Knights and Dames Grand Cross, is made of gold and weighs 30 troy ounces (933 g). It consists of depictions of nine imperial crowns and eight sets of flowers (roses for England, thistles for Scotland and shamrocks for Ireland), connected by seventeen silver knots.

The star for military Knights and Dames Grand Cross consists of a Maltese Cross on top of an eight-pointed silver star; the star for military Knights and Dames Commander is an eight-pointed silver cross pattee. Each bears in the centre three crowns surrounded by a red ring bearing the motto of the Order in gold letters. The circle is flanked by two laurel branches and is above a scroll bearing the words 'Ich dien' (older German for 'I serve') in gold letters.

The star for civil Knights and Dames Grand Cross consists of an eight-pointed silver star, without the Maltese cross; the star for civil Knights and Dames Commander is an eight-pointed silver cross pattee.

The design of each is the same as the design of the military stars, except that the laurel branches and the words 'Ich dien' are excluded.

The military badge is a gold Maltese Cross of eight points, enamelled in white. Each point of the cross is decorated by a small gold ball; each angle has a small figure of a lion. The centre of the cross bears three crowns on the obverse side, and a rose, a thistle and a shamrock, emanating from a sceptre on the reverse side. Both emblems are surrounded by a red circular ring bearing the motto of the Order, which are in turn flanked by two laurel branches, above a scroll bearing the words Ich dien in gold letters.

The civil badge is a plain gold oval, bearing three crowns on the obverse side, and a rose, a thistle and a shamrock, emanating from a sceptre on the reverse side; both emblems are surrounded by a ring bearing the motto of the Order.



FOUNDER

George I
King of Great Britain
(1660–1727)



National Order of the Southern Cross



Type:	Order of Chivalry
Formation:	1 December 1822
Founder:	Emperor Pedro I
Motto:	Benemerentium Praemium
Head of the order:	President of Brazil (as national order), Head of the Brazilian Imperial Family (as dynastic order)
Awarded by:	the Government of Brazil and the Brazilian Imperial Family

The National Order of the Southern Cross is a Brazilian order of chivalry founded by Emperor Pedro I on 1 December 1822. This order was intended to commemorate the independence of Brazil and the coronation of Pedro I. The order was abolished by decree of February 24, 1891. It was re-established by President Getulio Vargas on December 5, 1932.

The present order is awarded only to outstanding foreigners, civil and military, who have earned the gratitude of the Brazilian Government.

The name derives from the geographical position of the country, under the constellation of the Southern Cross and also in memory of the name – Terra de Santa Cruz (Land of the Holy Cross) – given to Brazil at the time of European discovery.

The Order consists of the Grand Master and six Classes of members:

- **Grand Collar:** the recipient wears the adorned Grand Collar, a chain from which the badge of the order is suspended. The recipient is also allowed to combine the wearing of the Grand Collar with any of the following insignia, or with both: the star of
- the Order (a plaque modelled after the badge of the Order, to be worn on the left breast); and the sash of the Order, that is proper to those of Grand Cross rank (a light blue sash, to be worn on the right shoulder). Awards of the Grand Collar are restricted to foreign Heads of State.
- **Grand Cross:** the recipient wears the sash of the Order, and the badge of the Order hangs from the bottom part of that sash (given that the sash is worn on the right shoulder, the badge hangs close to the left leg, by the waist line). The recipient further wears the star of the Order, displayed on the left breast.
- **Grand Officer:** the recipient wears the badge of the Order around the neck suspended from a blue ribbon necklet, and the star of the order is displayed on the left breast.
- **Commander:** the recipient wears the badge of the order around the neck, suspended from a blue ribbon necklet.
- **Officer:** the recipient wears the badge of the Order on left breast suspended from a ribbon with a rosette.
- **Knight:** the recipient wears the badge of the Order on the left breast suspended from a simple ribbon.



FOUNDER

Pedro I
Emperor of Brazil
(1798–1834)





GENDARME MEDAL OF HONOUR

Comoro Islands

The Medal is awarded to reward citations to officers and NCO's of the Gendarmerie nationale. It may also be awarded to individuals who have, through special missions, rendered significant assistance to the police.



ORDER OF THE STAR OF ANJOUAN

Comoro Islands

The Ordre de l'Étoile d'Anjouan was a French colonial order of knighthood founded in 1874. It was established in 1874 by sultan Mohamed-Saïd-Omar of the Comoros island of Anjouan, reorganized on 18 June 1892 and authorized and recognized by the French government on 12 September 1896. It was made a French Overseas Order in 1950.



THE STAR OF COMOROS

Comoro Islands

The Order was founded in the 19th Century by Sultan Saïd Ahmet ben Saïd Ali. Saïd Ali attempted to unify the sultanates of Grand Comoro and requested French protection on 6 January 1886.

The Order was revised by Saïd Ali ben Saïd Omar on 3 February 1910.



ORDER OF EXCELLENCE OF GUYANA

Cooperative Republic of Guyana

The Order of Excellence of Guyana is the highest national award of Guyana. It was established in 1970 under the Constitution of the Orders of Guyana, it is limited to 25 living citizens of Guyana.



THE FIRE SERVICE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Cooperative Republic of Guyana

The Medal was instituted in 1970 following Guyana becoming a republic and is awarded to members of the Guyana Prison Service, Fire Service and Police Force for dedicated and sustained service of a high order.



ORDER OF RORAIMA OF GUYANA

Cooperative Republic of Guyana

The Order of Roraima of Guyana is the second highest National Award of Guyana and is limited to only thirty-five living Guyanese recipients. It was established in 1976, it is awarded to any citizen of Guyana who has given outstanding service to the nation. Citizens of foreign nations may be appointed as honorary members of the order.

**WEERA WICKRAMA VIBHUSHANAYA**

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The Military Decoration is awarded for individual acts of gallantry and conspicuous bravery of a military nature.

**WEERODARA VIBHUSHANAYA**

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The Weerodara Vibhushanaya is the second-highest decoration awarded by the Military of Sri Lanka awarded for individual acts of gallantry and conspicuous bravery of a non-military nature.

**ORDER OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS**

Dominican Republic

The Order of Christopher Columbus is an order of the Dominican Republic. It was established on 21 July 1937. The Head of State confers the order, by advice of the council of the order, both to civilians and military personnel to recognize services.

The order is divided into seven grades.

**ORDER OF MERIT OF DUARTE,
SÁNCHEZ AND MELLA**

Dominican Republic

The Order of Merit of Duarte, Sánchez and Mella is the principal order of the Dominican Republic. It was established on 24 February 1931 as the Juan Pablo Duarte Order of Merit and renamed on 9 September 1954. The Head of State confers the order both to civilians and military personnel for distinguished services.

**THE ORDER OF EMPEROR
HAILE SELASSIE I**

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Order is primarily intended to recognize outstanding Pan-Africanists and contributors to Pan-African heritage, and ranks equally with the Order of the Menelik II in precedence. In particular, the Order has been conferred on African kings and presidents and on African and Caribbean prime ministers.

**THE ORDER OF EMPEROR
MENELIK II**

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Order of Menelik II is an Ethiopian order established in 1924 by then-Regent Tafari Makonnen, during the reign of Empress Zewditu I, to honor the memory of Emperor Menelik II. It was often referred to as the Order of the Lion, for the lion depicted in the center of the red and green cross.

Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem



Type: Order of Chivalry
Formation: c. 1099
Founder: Godfrey of Bouillon
Motto: 'Deus Lo Vult'
Head of the order: Pope Francis
Awarded by: Grand Prior

The Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, also called Order of the Holy Sepulchre or Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, is a Roman Catholic order of knighthood under the protection of the Holy See. The Pope is sovereign of the Order. Founded as Milites Sancti Sepulcri attached to the Augustinian Canons Regular of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, recognised in 1113 by Papal bull of Pope Paschal II and of Pope Calistus II in 1122. It traces its roots to circa 1099 under the Frankish Duke Godfrey of Bouillon, Advocatus Sancti Sepulchri, 'Defender of the Holy

Sepulchre', one of the leaders of the First Crusade and first ruler of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. It is an internationally recognised order of knighthood.

Ranks:

- Knight or Dame/ Lady of the Collar
- Knight or Dame/ Lady Grand Cross
- Knight or Dame/ Lady Commander with Star
- Knight or Dame/ Lady Commander
- Knight or Dame/ Lady.

INSIGNIA

Collar. Certain dignitaries of the Order, generally including the Grand Master, the Latin Patriarch, and the Papal Secretary of State, totalling twelve in memory of the twelve Apostles, are designated Knights of the Collar, and wear a ceremonial collar of metal links of fine design, suspending in the centre the seal of the Risen Christ, the military trophy and the cross of the Order.

Members of the Order who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary service to the Order and the Holy Land may be awarded '**The Palm of Jerusalem**' (of gold, silver and bronze).

The Pilgrim Shell is the most significant decoration of the Order. It may be awarded by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem to any Knight or Lady of the Order in good standing, who makes a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and prays at the Holy Sepulchre of our Risen Lord. This

decoration consists of a scallop shell, the ancient badge of a pilgrim, in oxidized silver, in the centre of which is placed the cross of the Order in red fired enamel bordered with gold.

Cross of Merit. Persons, Catholic or non-Catholic, of unquestionable moral conduct, who have served the Church and have shown great charity and love for the Holy Land, may receive a merit decoration. The Decorations of Merit are in three grades:

- Cross of Merit of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem
- Cross of Merit of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem with Silver Plaque
- Cross of Merit of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem with Gold Plaque.

Individuals who receive these Decorations do not thereby automatically become Members of the Order.





*Reproduction of an
illustration 'Godfrey
de Bouillon entering
Jerusalem in the First
Crusade'*

Golden Rose



Type:
Awarded by:

Gold Ornament
The Pope

The Golden Rose is a gold ornament, which popes of the Catholic Church have traditionally blessed annually. It is occasionally conferred as a token of reverence or affection. Recipients have included churches and sanctuaries, royalty, military figures, and governments.

The exact date of the institution of the rose is unknown. According to some it is anterior to Charlemagne (742–814), according to others it had its origin at the end of the 12th century, but it certainly antedates the year 1050, since Pope Leo IX (1051) speaks of the rose as of an ancient institution at his time.

Golden Roses have been awarded to people – men, women, and one married couple – as well as to states and churches.

Until the sixteenth century Golden Roses were usually awarded to male sovereigns. From the sixteenth century onwards, it became more common to award them to female sovereigns and to the wives of sovereigns. The last male to receive a Golden Rose was Francesco Loredan, Doge of Venice, in 1759. The last female and the last sovereign to receive a Golden Rose was Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg in 1956.

Among the principal churches to which the rose has been presented are St. Peter's Basilica (five roses), the Archbasilica of St. John Lateran (four roses), and the Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore (two roses).

In the twentieth century Pope Pius X, Pope Benedict XV, Pope John XXIII, and Pope John Paul I made no awards of the Golden Rose.

Pope Pius XI revived the practice which was continued by Pope Pius XII.

Pope Paul VI (1963–1978) made five awards.

Pope John Paul II (1978–2005) made nine awards.

Pope Benedict XVI (2005–2013) made eighteen awards.

Pope Francis has made four awards of the Golden Rose during his reign (in November 2013, July 2016, May and October 2017).

Since Pope Paul VI, all Golden Roses have been awarded to churches; all of Pope Benedict XVI's awards were to Marian shrines.



RECIPIENT

Elisabeth of Bavaria
Empress of Austria
(1837–1898)





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Awards of Europe Business Assembly



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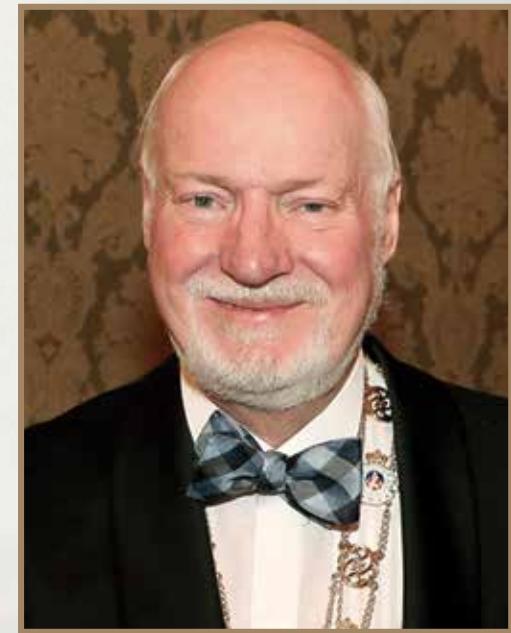
**means the success of every member
of our global community.
Together we are building
a world of excellence**





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of the Europe Business
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International Socrates Prize



The highest award of Socrates Nomination Committee is the International Socrates Award presented to our outstanding contemporaries for significant personal contribution to intellectual, social, and spiritual development of modern world.

The award (registration number 2349306) was established by the Socrates Nomination Committee with the purpose of stimulating the efforts of leaders of states and social movements aimed at establishing world experience and universal values in their countries, strengthening international economic, scientific and cultural ties, developing integration processes in the modern geopolitical space.

The set of award attributes includes:

- Exclusive jewelry chain with an order sign
- Figurine
- Commemorative diploma 'Grawerton'
- License to use award attributes.

The victory in this nomination indicates the best human and professional qualities of the nominee,

his impeccable reputation and experience worthy of attention of contemporaries and descendants. Laureates of International Socrates Award are the golden fund of their states and all mankind, the driving force of positive changes in modern society. They are VIP-participants in Socrates ceremonies and the annual academic image and presentation edition of the Socrates Nomination Committee – 'Socrates Almanac'.

Among prize winners are Dr. José Alfonso Esparza Ortiz Rector Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Mexico; Daniel Chukwudozie Executive Chairman Dozzy Oil & Gas Limited, Nigeria; Iliya Garkov, General Manager/Vice President, Dundee Precious Metals Chelopech EAD, Bulgaria; Ismail Rozali, Executive Chairman, Puncak Niaga Holdings Berhad, Malaysia; Jumaah Mazin Mohammed Ali President Royal University For Women, Bahrain; Ryukichi Kawaguchi, President and CEO, San Roque Power Corporation, Philippines, and many other worthy nominees.





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SOCRATES INTERNATIONAL AWARD

(The European Business Assembly United Press Office, Inc., Washington)

For indication, proposed use:

Socrate Group
International Press of the Monarchs International School, Ltd.

Serial & Number ref. 1012 12 until 10.12.2017

Owner of the
Trade Mark:
Saeed, Egypt
Name of
the mark:
Socrate

John Smith
Socrae Group
International Press of the Monarchs International School, Ltd.

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ISBN 978-0-9929112-3-2
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

ISBN 966-978-372-714-1

Draft printed copies were manufactured by PE Unisoft

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2019